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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 21 - United Republic of Tanzania

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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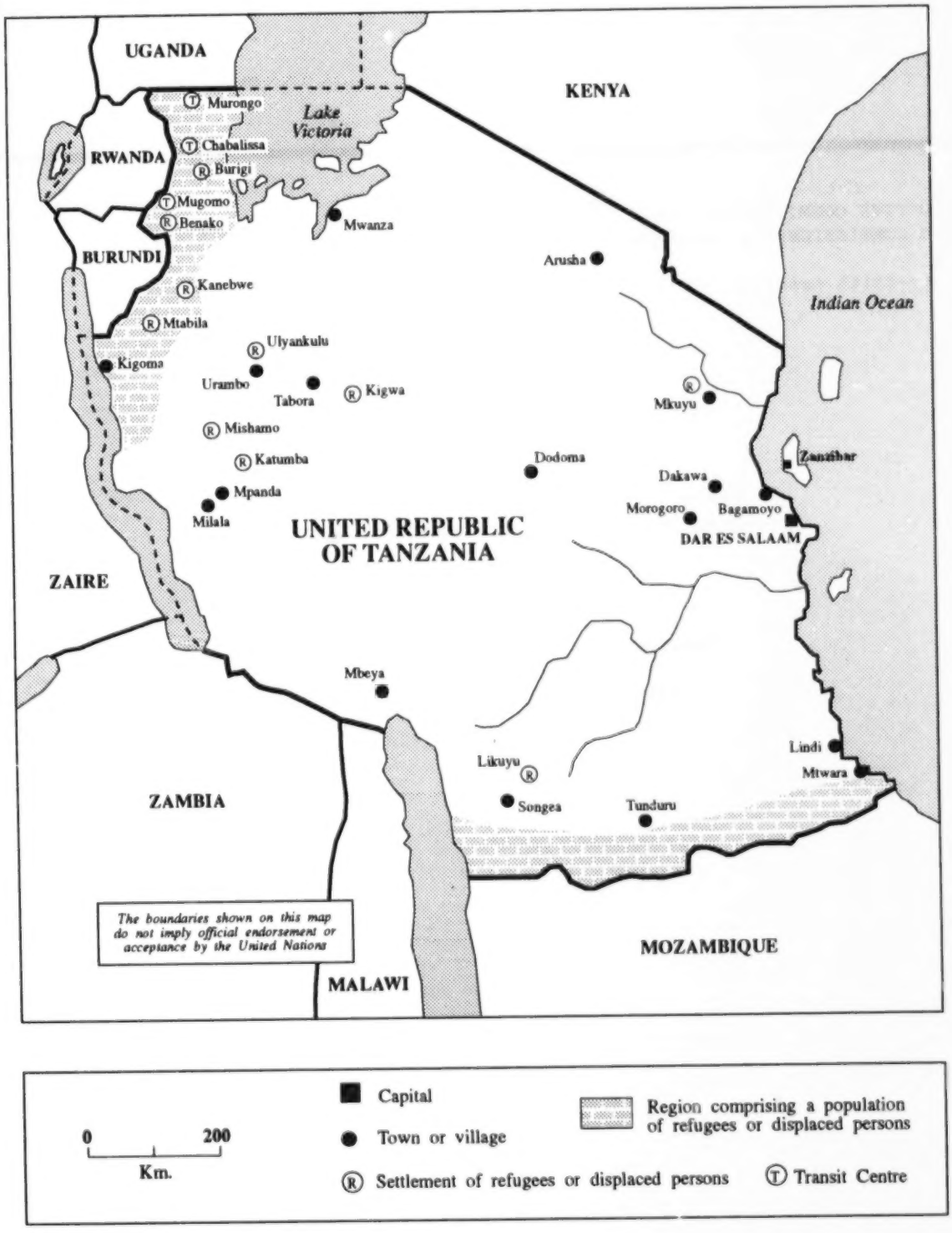
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



I.21 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, the United Republic of Tanzania hosted a total refugee population of 564,500, comprising an estimated 444,900 Burundi refugees, 48,700 Mozambicans, 51,900 Rwandese, 2,500 Somalis, 16,000 Zairians, 300 South Africans and 200 refugees of various origin. The Office provided assistance to some 321,300 refugees at 31 December 1993. The breakdown of the assisted population by country of origin, location and type of assistance was as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 01/01/93	Number 31/12/93	Location	Type of Assistance
Burundi	-	300,000 6	Kigoma, Kibondo, Kasulu and Ngara districts urban areas	RP, EF, EA, LS
Mozambique	18,150	18,500 2	Likuyu settlement urban areas	LS, RP
Rwanda	12	3	urban areas	CM
Somalia	850	2,100 44	Mkuyu Settlement urban areas	CM
Zaire	150	150 44	Kigwa settlement urban areas	CM
South Africa and others	300	450 24	rural areas urban areas	CM

2. Before the influx of some 300,000 Burundi refugees between October and December 1993, some 81 per cent of the refugees in the country were economically self-reliant. Recent influxes from Burundi and Rwanda have altered this state of affairs.

3. The majority of the refugees from Burundi are of the Hutu ethnic group, some of whom fled into the United Republic of Tanzania following inter-ethnic clashes in the early 1960s. The recent influx resulted from the crisis following the abortive coup d'état of 21 October 1993. It is estimated that about 65 per cent of the second group are women and children. The Burundi refugees are mainly from rural areas and many are subsistence farmers.

4. The main influx of Mozambican refugees started in the mid-1980s as a result of the civil war in their home country. An estimated 26,500 Mozambicans, who were spontaneously settled in the southern part of the country, are thought to have repatriated on their own since the signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992.

5. The Rwandese refugees, who came to the United Republic of Tanzania in the 1960s because of inter-ethnic violence, are from the Tutsi ethnic group and settled in the Kagera Region. A significant number of them have been naturalized. As a result of political change and related security problems in Uganda in 1983, a number of Rwandese refugees arrived from Uganda. This group, which was settled at the Burigi rural settlement in 1985, is considered to be fully self-reliant. However, since the outbreak of ethnic violence in Rwanda on 6 April 1994, a new influx of Rwandese refugees, of both Hutu and Tutsi origin, has swept into the country.

6. The Zairian refugees are on the whole self-sufficient and live in rural areas. A small number of recently-arrived urban Zairians benefit from UNHCR assistance.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

7. The eruption of ethnic violence which followed the 21 October 1993 attempted coup d'état in Burundi led some 300,000 people to flee to the United Republic of Tanzania. However, the subsequent return to relative stability and calm in Burundi encouraged many of them to return home, while some settled with their compatriots in border areas. By mid-March 1994, a census of the population receiving UNHCR assistance showed the numbers to have decreased to some 45,000. However, in April 1994, between 100 and 150 Burundi refugees were recorded to be arriving in the United Republic of Tanzania per day, apparently because of fear of renewed fighting spreading in Burundi. A planning figure of 60,000 persons was adopted for 1994.

8. On 6 April 1994, an aircraft carrying the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda was shot down, killing both of them and several ministers returning from a summit meeting hosted by the Tanzanian Government to discuss the situation in Burundi and Rwanda. The ensuing massacres and the resurgence of civil war in Rwanda provoked an immediate influx of some 250,000 Rwandese refugees to seek asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania. By the end of May, with the violence continuing in Rwanda, the number of Rwandese refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania had reached some 370,000. UNHCR sent an Emergency Response Team to strengthen the existing Field Office in Ngara and to establish a new presence in Karagwe District. An airlift of emergency relief goods (blankets, plastic sheeting, cooking pots, jerrycans, soap, etc.) was organized by UNHCR into Mwanza and trucked to the newly established camp at Benaco where the items were distributed as soon as they arrived. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) quickly set up emergency water supply, health and sanitation services which helped to avoid an outbreak of epidemic diseases, and the World Food Programme (WFP) ensured a constant supply of food for distribution.

Programme objectives and priorities

Burundi Refugees

9. In the immediate aftermath of the Burundi emergency, UNHCR, in cooperation with the Government, NGOs and other United Nations agencies, established a programme for the delivery of relief items and services. These included food, shelter materials, domestic items, health services, potable water supply and sanitation facilities. Such activities will continue in an enhanced manner in 1994 and will be complemented by other activities including registration, relocation of the refugees to semi-permanent agricultural settlements and the provision of social and community services and basic education facilities.

10. The longer-term perspective of assistance later in 1994 and in 1995 assumes a return to political stability and security in Burundi, making the promotion and implementation of an orderly voluntary repatriation programme possible. This will also depend upon the evolution of the situation in neighbouring Rwanda (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

11. The old Burundi refugee caseload is self-sufficient. Before the October 1993 emergency in Burundi, about 8,000 of them had either returned spontaneously or were assisted to repatriate by UNHCR as part of a durable solutions programme which offered the possibilities of assisted voluntary repatriation, naturalization or unchanged refugee status. For this group, it will be necessary later in 1994 to determine once more their preference for any of these options, and to facilitate their attainment.

Mozambican Refugees

12. In 1994, it is expected that 16,800 Mozambicans living in the rural settlement at Likuyu who have indicated their desire to repatriate will be assisted to do so. Organized repatriation using lake, sea and land routes will begin in mid-July 1994, following the June harvest. Preparatory activities, including the establishment of logistical plans, a registration exercise and a mine awareness programme are underway, and will be intensified from June 1994.

13. In 1995, in the context of a regional plan, UNHCR intends to contribute to the ecological rehabilitation of the areas vacated by the refugees.

Rwandese Refugees

14. With the conclusion in August 1993 of the Peace Agreement between the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) in Arusha, preparatory activities for the implementation of the Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Rwandese Refugees had been expected to gain momentum in 1994. Planned activities within the identified options for durable solutions included a review of naturalization procedures, an information campaign on modalities of voluntary repatriation and conditions of return inside Rwanda, and the implementation of integration projects for the Rwandese refugees who opt either for naturalization or to remain in the United Republic of Tanzania as refugees.

15. In view of the tragic events which have taken place in Rwanda since April 1994, all planning for the implementation of voluntary repatriation under th Plan of Action has been suspended. Instead, UNHCR, along with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, WFP and its NGO implementing partners, has been engaged in an emergency assistance operation for one of the swiftest mass influxes of refugees with which the Office has ever been confronted.

Somali Refugees

16. In 1994 and 1995, Somali refugees and asylum-seekers living at the Mkuyu reception centre/rural settlement will benefit from a comprehensive programme designed to account for the different characteristics and backgrounds of the various Somali clans. Elements of this assistance package include the provision health services and health education, primary school education, crop production, income-generating activities and development of community programmes relating to women, children and families.

Urban caseload

17. The 1965 Tanzanian Refugee Control Act specifies that asylum-seekers and refugees are supposed to reside in designated areas rural settlements. Asylum-seekers and refugees are allowed to live in urban areas only if they are self-sufficient and are in possession of both work and residence permits. Howeve some 200 needy asylum-seekers and refugees stay in Dar-es-Salaam. These include refugees who have habitually resided in Dar-es-Salaam, asylum-seekers in transit, health cases, and a significant number of young, and/or educated/qualified refuge who do not wish to live in rural settlements. Many of these urban refugees will continue in 1994 to benefit from care and maintenance assistance while being encouraged and counselled towards durable solutions. Efforts over the long-term will concentrate on improving opportunities and facilities in the designated are so that they become more conducive to the stay of these refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

18. The Burundi and Rwanda emergencies have resulted in a significant expansion of the countrywide implementation framework. In addition to UNHCR's traditional partners - the Ministry of Home Affairs, WFP, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Servi and the Christian Council of Tanzania - the following NGOs have undertaken activities in support of the Burundi and Rwanda emergency programmes:

- Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) France, Holland, Spain and Switzerland in the sectors of medical care, supplementary feeding, water and sanitation;

- the Tanzania Red Cross in distribution of food and non-food items and site development;

- CONCERN in distribution of food and non-food items and site development;

- Caritas in distribution of food and non-food items;

- OXFAM in the water sector;
- International Rescue Committee in the areas of public health, outreach, education and borehole drilling;
- African Educational Fund in the sectors of social service support, education and community development;
- CARE-USA in store management, distribution of food and non-food items;
- GOAL in distribution of food and non-food items; and
- Action Internationale Contre la Faim in the sectors of nutrition and supplementary feeding.

19. All the implementing partners for the Burundi and Rwanda emergency programmes have made contributions. The participating United Nations Agencies are also providing related inputs on both bilateral and multilateral bases.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

20. The overall refugee population in the Mkuyu settlement for Somali refugees in 1993 increased by 40 per cent over the projected 1993 figure owing to a new influx of about 471 Somali Waziguas, mostly from Kenya. The UNHCR project was adjusted through budgetary reallocations to meet increased needs in water/sanitation, shelter, health, education and agricultural activities. WFP provided increased amounts of basic food for the refugees.

21. A ninth village was established in 1993 in the Likuyu settlement for Mozambican refugees, which had not previously been planned. Temporary school structures were put up in villages 1-7. Construction of another school to cater for villages 8 and 9 was started. Additional school supplies were required for the new classes.

22. There was an unexpected increase in the cost of running the cold chain in Likuyu due to higher kerosene prices and an increased number of vaccinations. Some of the income-generation activities could not be carried out successfully owing to lack of working capital, no available market for the produce and poor administration. Nonetheless, the refugees continued to benefit from health, education, community development and agricultural programmes.

23. An allocation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation was again provided in 1993 to support organized voluntary repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi. After an initial postponement due to the elections in Burundi, the pace of repatriation increased slowly but steadily after the elections. This operation came to an abrupt end with the attempted coup in Burundi on 21 October 1993, after which no repatriation movements took place. By the end of 1993, a total of 3,521 Burundi refugees had repatriated from the rural settlements of Ulyankulu, Mishamo, Katumba and the Kigoma area.

24. Immediately after the events in Burundi, an allocation was made from the 19 Emergency Fund to meet the initial needs of the Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania pending the launching of a Special Appeal (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

25. For Somali refugees, an integrated approach to the development of the Mkuyu settlement will be pursued during 1994. In this regard, the programme will focus on health services, health education, primary school education, crop production, income-generation activities and the development of community programmes.

26. Two social workers (interns) will be based in Mkuyu from May to July 1994 to assist, among other things, in the development of community services. Instead of the one-time small business establishment grant planned for in the 1994 budget, a revolving fund will be set up in Mkuyu for women to engage in various income-generating activities. It is planned that this activity will benefit 20 refugee women. The services of a short-term consultant will be required to design and develop this pilot project, which was not planned in the initial 1994 budget.

27. In 1994, refugee cases who have been allowed to reside in Dar-es-Salaam for a long time will continue to receive supplementary assistance on a daily basis pending identification of a durable solution. Newly-arrived asylum-seekers will be provided with a temporary subsistence allowance and other assistance for a period of two weeks pending their transfer to Kigwa or Mkuyu. Refugees of various nationalities who are transferred to Kigwa in 1994 will be encouraged to engage in agricultural and income-generating activities in order to raise their level of self-sufficiency. All refugees will receive legal assistance in eligibility procedures and counselling for durable solutions.

28. The current estimate of Mozambican refugees who will opt for voluntary repatriation from Likuyu settlement in 1994 is higher than originally projected. As a result, the revised 1994 budget reflects a scaling down of activities in the local settlement project.

29. In 1994, further to an evaluation of the actual costs of secondary school scholarships, an upward adjustment of the assistance grants is proposed.

30. Additional requirements were identified to support voluntary repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania for an increasing number of individuals or small groups. A country project was established in early 1994 to provide for international and in-country transportation assistance, travel allowances, and travel documents for 200 Malawians, 200 South Africans and 100 persons of various nationalities who are expected to opt for voluntary repatriation during the course of the year. The funding of this project has been made possible through an allocation from the 1994 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

31. Following the influx of Rwandese refugees, starting in April 1994, an allocation of $ 2 million was made from the 1994 Emergency Fund, pending the receipt of donor contributions towards the appeal launched in May 1994 (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

32. Some 1,500 Somalis transferred to Mkuyu between 1992 and 1994 will continue to participate in agricultural and income-generating activities aimed at raising their level of self-sufficiency.

33. During 1995, another 200 Somali asylum-seekers are expected to be transferred to Mkuyu settlement and will be assisted with basic domestic items and shelter.

34. In Mkuyu, implementation in areas such as water, health and education will continue in 1995. Under the water sector, maintenance and quality control will remain priorities. Activities proposed under the health sector will ensure that refugees and inhabitants of neighbouring villages gain access to basic medical care and medicines. Health education will be strengthened. In this regard, training materials will be made available to health staff to complement and facilitate health education activities.

35. Activities proposed for the primary education sector aim to ensure that all levels are provided with adequate equipment and supplies.

36. The crop production sector will continue to receive support in 1995 through the provision of tools, fertilizers and seeds to newly-arrived refugees and others in need. Small-scale gardening activities as a means of diversifying the food basket and promoting income-generation will also be encouraged. The possibility of setting up a revolving fund for the procurement of fertilizers and seeds for refugees will be explored. Also in 1995, small-scale activities will be promoted under the livestock/animal husbandry sector.

37. Small business assistance will continue in 1995 through the revolving fund set up in 1994 for women in various income-generating activities. Extension of assistance to other beneficiaries will depend on the level of success of the pilot project. The community services sector will continue to benefit from the services of the student social workers attached to the Mkuyu settlement.

38. In Dar-es-Salaam, a small urban caseload of some 150 beneficiaries will continue to receive assistance in the areas of domestic needs, health and counselling services. Some 30 newly-arrived asylum-seekers will be provided with a temporary subsistence allowance and other assistance in Dar-es-Salaam for a two-week period pending their transfer to Kigwa or Mkuyu. Assistance to refugees of various nationalities in Kigwa will most likely be adequate to cover the needs of those Burundi refugees who were transferred to Kigwa in 1994.

Local settlement

39. Assistance to Burundi refugees, which is covered under Special Programmes in 1994, will be provided under General Programmes in 1995. It is anticipated that voluntary repatriation to Burundi will resume during the course of 1994. Therefore, in 1995, a provision for only some 50,000 Burundi refugees remaining in the United Republic of Tanzania is foreseen. During 1995, emphasis will be placed

on education activities and on support for self-reliance through agricultural production.

40. An estimated 2,000 Mozambicans will continue to receive assistance under thi project in the food, health, education, shelter and crop production sectors, the assumption being that those who arrived in 1992 and 1993 are not likely to repatriate and thus will continue to need some assistance towards self-sufficiency In the income-generation sector, cooperatives will be encouraged with an added focus on activities to support the productive capacity of women.

41. It is anticipated that, by the end of 1995, the majority of the Mozambican refugees remaining in the settlement will have become self-sufficient, thereby permitting the handover of the administration of the settlement to the Government. In this regard, termination benefits will need to be paid to project staff.

42. In 1995, it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships offered to students at the lower and higher secondary levels to include Burundi refugees who arrived in late 1993. A total of 500 students of various origins are expected to benefit from such educational assistance in 1995.

Special Programmes

Education Account

43. The allocation for 1994/1995 and the proposed allocation for 1995/1996 cover scholarship assistance for 20 and 13 beneficiaries, respectively. Five are expected to graduate in 1994. There are no plans for assistance to new students i 1995 given the funding constraints under the Education Account.

Burundi Emergency

(a) Influx and initial assistance in 1993

44. The events in Burundi in October 1993 led to a mass influx of Burundi refugees to border areas in the northwestern part of the country. At the peak of this influx, there were some 300,000 newly arrived refugees scattered in 50 different encampments. UNHCR was requested by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to coordinate the inputs to the relief operations. An initia allocation was made available from the 1993 Emergency Fund and, in early November 1993, UNHCR launched a Special Appeal for $ 17.1 million covering assistance to some 600,000 Burundi refugees who had fled to the countries neighbouring Burundi. Relief measures, including the provision of basic food, shelter materials, domesti items, health services and emergency water and sanitation were implemented in collaboration with WFP and local and international NGOs. The complex logistics, the magnitude of the requirements and food resourcing problems adversely affected relief delivery. However, by the end of the year, the situation had begun to stabilize.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

45. In the early weeks of 1994 a spontaneous repatriation movement was observed in all areas. UNHCR completed a formal registration of the newly arrived Burundi

refugees in mid-March 1994, at which time some 45,000 persons were counted in the various refugee locations. However, in view of the continuing influx, a planning figure of 60,000 was adopted by the Government, UNHCR and WFP. Those Burundi refugees remaining in the United Republic of Tanzania will be regrouped in 1994 in three settlements where agricultural production will be started so as to complement basic food assistance. A phased development of settlement infrastructure, which includes a dispensary, schools and administrative quarters, is also foreseen to commence in 1994.

46. Relief activities will continue, with the complementary provision of domestic items and increased coverage of health, water and sanitation services. Community services and education activities will also be intensified. The May 1994 Appeal as well as the subsequent Appeal to be launched by mid-July 1994 include the requirements for assistance to Burundi refugees during 1994 in the United Republic of Tanzania (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

47. An initial Special Appeal was launched in May 1994 to cover three-months emergency assistance to Rwandese refugees in the affected countries, as well as Burundi refugees and spontaneous returnees. It is planned that another Special Appeal covering the needs up to the end of 1994 will be launched in July 1994 (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

Rwanda Emergency

(a) **1994 planned implementation**

48. With the arrival of large numbers of refugees from Rwanda following the outbreak of violence in Rwanda on 6 April 1994, a site at Benaco, some 18 kilometers from the Rwandese border, was identified for reception, re-grouping and delivery of emergency assistance. Additional sites have been identified subsequently for settlement of the new arrivals. Coordination between the Government, UNHCR and NGOs has been strengthened in order to ensure an effective response to the emergency situation.

(b) **1995 programme proposals**

49. Given the violence of the recent events in Rwanda, it is not likely, at this juncture, that the Plan of Action for Rwandese Refugees will be implemented as foreseen. Nevertheless, other means to resolve the current situation in Rwanda may be found. The situation in Rwanda being extremely fluid, an addendum to this document will be prepared in September 1994 providing an update as well as revised projections for further assistance activities in 1994 and 1995.

Mozambique Repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

50. The results of the census and the socio-economic survey undertaken in Likuyu have shown that many more people than originally expected wish to repatriate from Likuyu.

51. After the signing of the Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique, and UNHCR in November 1993, a joint inter-agency mission went to northern Mozambique to assess logistical requirements and repatriation routes, based on the data obtained in the Likuyu survey. The mission recommended that the organized repatriation movements should use a combination of lake, land and sea routes.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

52. In the second quarter of 1994, planning and logistical arrangements concerning repatriation routes are expected to be finalized. Registration for repatriation will be carried out prior to commencement of the actual movement. Organized voluntary repatriation is expected to begin in July 1994 after the rainy season, when the refugees are expected to have completed the harvest of their crops. Through the intensive use of lake, land and sea routes, it is expected that the majority of the refugees will have repatriated by November 1994, before the next rainy season. Some 16,800 refugees will benefit from the repatriation programme, leaving a small residual caseload in the Likuyu settlement.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

53. The planned activities in 1993 changed dramatically as a result of the massive influx of Burundi refugees into the northwestern part of the country. An Emergency Response Team was dispatched from Headquarters to assist Sub-Office Kigoma in coping with the situation. In this regard, the establishment of a new UNHCR Field Office in Ngara, Kagera region, was approved in late 1993 in order to ensure timely and effective response to the emergency requirements.

54. During the emergency phase, new posts were created both in the northwest (five international and 19 local) and in Dar-es-Salaam (three international and three local) to manage the increased workload. In addition to the deployment of the Emergency Response Team with staff from Headquarters and various other locations, other staff had to be dispatched on mission and recruited on short-term contracts. Transport, communications and data processing equipment and other supplies have been purchased in support of the emergency requirements.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

55. As a result of the Rwanda Emergency, the revised 1994 administrative requirements have further increased, mainly due to the overall expansion of staff. There are 70 new posts (19 international, and 51 local) in the northwest which are attached to the Sub-Office in Kigoma and the Sub-Office in Ngara, the latter having been upgraded from Field Office status in May 1994. This includes posts created for the newly opened Field Office in Karagwe and staff outposted in Kasulu and Kibondo. An additional 24 posts have been created in Dar-es-Salaam and Mwanza.

56. With the increase in staffing, other administrative support and programme delivery costs had to be revised upwards. In particular, the office premises in Dar-es-Salaam can no longer accommodate the new staffing level, which will entail moving and renovation costs not originally foreseen in the administrative budget.

Additional office equipment and furniture and the replacement of old vehicles and other equipment is also being planned in 1994 and has been budgeted accordingly.

57. The Sub-Office in Songea was reopened for the Mozambican repatriation programme and seven (one international and six local) new posts were created for this purpose with effect from January 1994. The reopening of the Sub-Office required the purchase of new furniture and equipment, since the items formerly used there had been transferred to Kigoma in 1992. In addition, three local posts were created in Dar-es-Salaam in support of the Mozambique repatriation operation.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

58. It is expected that administrative costs will decrease in 1995 as the major investments in equipment, vehicles and office premises will have already been made in 1994. It is also anticipated that the staffing levels should decrease during the second half of 1995, when the programme activities related to the Rwanda and Burundi emergencies are expected to be consolidated. These elements are reflected in the initial estimate.

59. It is further anticipated that, during 1995, the Sub-Office in Songea will be scaled down, once the repatriation of the Mozambican refugees is completed and a reasonable level of self-reliance has been attained by the remaining caseload.

60. In 1995, major purchases of non-expendable property will be limited to the replacement of old vehicles and other equipment, the continued use of which is deemed uneconomical.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3,085.5	–	1,000.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
474.4	422.6	277.5	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	292.3
1,008.6 a/	349.2	246.6 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
313.8	166.6	161.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,781.7
2.6 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	953.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	954.0
4,884.9	**938.4**	**2,639.9**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**6,028.0**
507.9	447.9	108.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	140.6
5,392.8	**1,386.3**	**2,748.7**	**TOTAL (1)**	**6,168.6**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
43.9	49.5	49.5	13 university scholarships	35.2
3,929.5	–	27,716.4	BURUNDI/ RWANDA EMERGENCY	*/
		3,349.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,845.4
		132.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	95.5
122.5	908.3	1,210.0	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	500.0
		254.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	247.0
		15.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	3.0
2.5	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
4,098.4	**957.8**	**32,727.6**	**TOTAL (2)**	**2,726.1**
9,491.2	**2,344.1**	**35,476.3**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**8,894.7**

a/ of which US$ 1,005,572 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 3,028 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

*/ requirements not yet known